





Senior Enlisted Leadership Symposium

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CG MCCDC Mission



The Commanding General, Marine Corps Combat Development Command will direct the continuous adaptation of Marine forces by determining and developing wholly integrated warfighting capabilities in order to provide our Nation a Corps of Marines that is fully prepared for employment as a Marine Air-Ground Task Force across the spectrum of conflict.



Concepts to Capabilities



Crossroads of the Corps

- Deputy CMC for Combat Development & Integration (DC CD&I)
 - Shape Marines & MAGTFs
- Marine Corps Warfighting Laboratory (MCWL)
 - Imagine & Identify Capabilities
- Capability Development Directorate
 - Integrate & Organize Solutions
- Training & Education Command (TECOM)
 - Train & Teach Leaders



MCWL

Marine Corps Systems Command (MCSC) Acquire & Equip Systems

The Marine Corps of Next Week, Next Year, Next Decade ...

Significant Combat Development Issues

- 202K Plan
- Amphibious Ships
- MPF and MPF(F)
- Seabasing
- MRAP
- UUNS Responsiveness
- Ground Mobility
- Command and Control (C2) Harmonization
- Distributed Operations Update
- How We Fight
- Maritime Force Integration (USN, USMC, and USCG)



202K Plan



- Current OPTEMPO has resulted in strain on Marines and on the Corps as an institution
- Balance MAGTF and reduce strain on MOSs experiencing 1:2 deployment-to-dwell ratio or less
- Continue to be the "two-fisted force" our nation expects: equally adept at COIN and full spectrum operations, particularly combined arms operations
- Ongoing ROC drill



Increased Capacity (202K)



<u>USMC Growth enables</u> <u>right mix and balance</u>

- MEFs & MAGTFs
- Refined Pacific posture
- Cohesive units, forward and home
- Resumption of full spectrum training and readiness
- Depth to sustain 1:2 deployment to dwell ratio
- Employment posture / strategy to address COCOM demand now and

Employment constructs to address COCOM Requirements

- 1. Direct attention to all AORs
- 2. Full spectrum training
- 3. Increased forward presence with ability to source three balanced MEFs
 - Distribute MAGTF capability throughout Pacific
 - Refocus on MAGTF construct for operational deployments
- 4. Enhanced SC capabilities and focus
- Pursue initiatives to increase naval forward presence
 - 'Operationalize' the NOC
 - Participate in Global Fleet Stations
 - Increase conventional forces role in global security cooperation operations
- 6. Answer COCOM demand signals for SC
- 7. Dwell time leads to increased readiness

Balance and depth for adaptable employment



CMC approved 202k Plan (MCTAG option)



FY07 - 184k

Inf Bn x 2 5/10 HO Recon Plt x 2 MP Co x 2 (GCE) **Counter Btry Plt x**

ANGLICO PIt x1

CEB Co x 1

FRS Plus Up (H1)

MCRC (400)

TECOM (600)

* Intel& Rad Bns realigned to plus up existing Bns in I, II, & III MEF

FY = End ofFY

FY08 - 189k Inf Bn Arty Btry x 1 Recon Plt x 2 CEB Co x 1 MP Co x 2, 1 Plt-4k Truck Co x 2 (1-4k RCT) **ANGLICO PIt x 2 Intel Enablers** Intel(-) Bn 3d RadBn Plus up EOD (4 Teams) **Civil Affairs Planners** Civil Affairs Dets HMH (ATS) VMU FRS/H1 OT Plus Up MACG HQ Dets x 2 **MASS Dets**

CLB(-) (Rgt)

MCRC (200)

TECOM (325)

TBS / OCS (168)

MCTAG (42)

FY09 - 194k Arty Btry x 1 **Counter Btry Plt x CEB HO Co CEB Supt Co** MP Co x 2 CLB (Rgt) _Augments_ CLB (MEU) x 2 ___Rad_Bn___ Intel(-) Bn Info Ops EOD (5 Teams) HMLA (ATS) HMLA (#8) MACS ATC Det **MWCS Det TECOM (325)** Gunners (6)

FY10 - 199k **Rgt HQ 24/7** Arty Btry x 1 AAV/EFV Co x 2 **Counter Btry Plt x** Inf Bn & MLG Maintainers (DO) **CLR Augments MLG Comm MACS ATC Det MWCS Det** JSF FRS/OT (FY10) **MTACS Dets** Gunners (5)

Tank Co x 2 CLC **Bridge Co x 2** HMLA (#9) HMH x 2 VMFA x 2 FAO/RAO **ISF FRS/OT (FY11 &** FY12) Inf Bn 100% MCTAG (605 - 29 Palms)

FY11 - 202k

FY12 - 202k

TBS / OCS (-100 Returned to field MCTAG)

MCTAG (705 - 29 Palms)

- Contract MWSS airfield ops
- 120 Marines for MV, Reserves will try to help



Amphibious Ships



- Two MEB operational requirement is 34 available amphibious ships
- Fiscally constrained requirement is 30 available amphibious ships, with 10 big decks
- CMC and CNO concur









Competing Global Requirements





- **DESERT SHIELD / DESERT STORM** competed with crises in:
 - The Philippines
 - Liberia
 - Somalia
 - Southern Turkey / Northern Iraq
 - Bangladesh
- OEF, OIF, and HOA have competed with crises in:
 - **East Timor**
 - Kosovo
 - Liberia
 - Haiti
 - **Philippines X2**
 - Indonesia
 - Sri Lanka
 - **US Gulf Coast**
 - **Pakistan**
 - Lebanon





1990: 58 active force amphibious ships

30 for DESERT STORM (52%)

2003: 38 amphibious ships

24 used for OIF I (65%)

Naval forces aggregated for **Lebanon NEO:**

- Iwo Iima ESG
- USS Mt Whitney
- USS Trenton
- USS Gonzalez
- USS Barry



MPF and MPF(F)



- Maintain two MPF squadrons, add one MPF(F) squadron
- MPF(F) <u>not</u> part of assault echelon (AE) amphibious shipping
- MPF(F) provides flexible operational and logistics support capability to reinforce AE of amphibious task force (ATF)
- MPF(F) serves four functions current MPF cannot
 - At sea arrival and assembly of units
 - Capability to reinforce AE of an ATF
 - Long-term sea-based sustainment of the landing force
 - At-sea reconstitution and redeployment of the force



Crew: 30

Acft Stow: 0

Sqft: ~201,799

Stand Det: 48

Acft Op Spots: 2/4

MAGTF: 705

CuFt: ~166,716

Water: 33.5K gal/24K gal Per day

NSE: ~62

JP-5: 380.4K gal

Berths: ~845

Crew: 30

Acft Stow: 0

Sqft: 152,185

Stand Det: 16

CuFt: N/A

Acft Op Spots: 1

MAGTF: 71

Water:99K Gal/ 25K Gal Per day

NSE: ~10

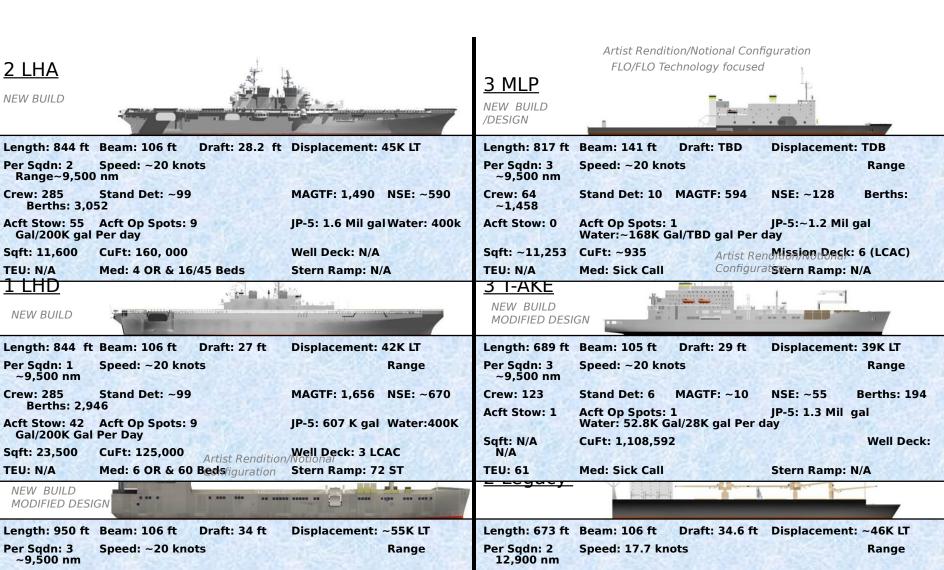
JP-5: 1.4 Mil gal

Well Deck: N/A

Berths: 127

MPF(F) Squadron Composition







What's in the Seabase?





Carrier Strike
Group
Expeditionary











Maritime Prepositioning Group











Combat
Logistics Force
Ships
Coalition Force
and Sister Service







12



Ground Mobility



A Balancing Act

"The Marine Corps will consider capability alternatives ... support a single two MEB forcible entry operation. Additionally ... propose an appropriate mix of ground combat vehicles to support irregular warfare operations. - Strategic Planning Guidance

- Forcible Entry: Maintain 2 MEB capability
 - Expeditionary Fighting Vehicle (EFV)
 - Program of Record = \$10.24B
- Irregular Warfare: Capability alternatives
 - Mine Resistant Ambush Protected Vehicle (MRAP)
 - Joint Lightweight Tactical Vehicle (JLTV)



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MRAP: Cat I, II, III

ITV

LA MIC





MRAP Vehicles







MRAP



- Current media and Congressional attention
- In 2005, M1114 UAH considered 'gold standard'
- February 2007: 3,700 MRAP requirement
- MRAP meets current threat, however UUNS already submitted for additional armor



MRAP: Cat I, II, III



MRAP Vehicles





MRAP CAT I

- Cougar 4x4
- Mine Resistant Utility Vehicle (MRUV)
- Urban Combat **Operations**
- 4×4
- 6 pax
- Curb Wt: 30,000 lbs
- Cmbt Wt: 38,000 lbs
- Payload: 6,000 lb
- \$665.987 per units



MRAP CAT II

- JERRV/Cougar
- Multi-mission (convoy escort, troop transport, ambulance, EOD, Cmbt Engr)
- 4x4 and 6x6 variants
- 10 pax
- Curb Wt: 30,000 lbs (4x4) 38,000 lbs (6x6)
- Cmbt Wt: 38,000 lbs (4x4) 52,000 lbs (6x6)
- Payload: 6,000 lbs (4x4) 14,000 lbs (6x6)



MRAP CAT III

- Buffalo
- Mine/IED Clearance **Operations**
- 6x6
- 6+ pax
- Curb Wt: 45,000 lbs
- Cmbt Wt: 80,000 lbs
- Payload: 38,000 lbs
- \$962,654 per unit





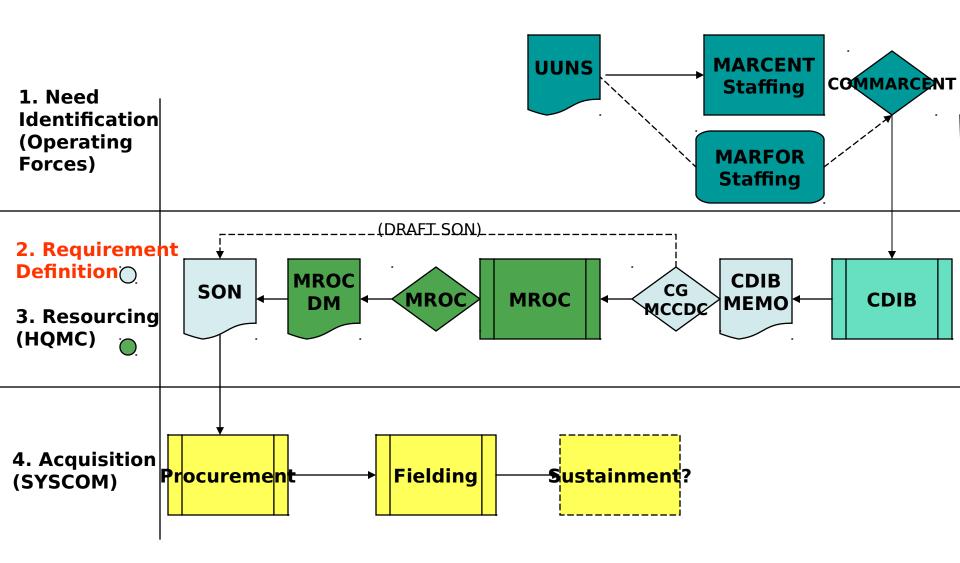
UUNS Responsiveness

- Current media and Congressional interest
- 403 UUNS received since OIF
- MCCDC annual review and improvement now 48% faster to MROC approval compared to 2005
- No UUNS denied; some not technologically feasible



UUNS Process Flow









C2 Harmonization

- What is C2 Harmonization?
 - Synchronization of Joint, Naval and Marine Corps C2 concepts, policies, doctrine, training and education, organization, personnel, systems, and facilities
 - Will provide an end to end, fully integrated, cross functional, reach back as well as deployed set of C2 and communications and networking capabilities to the warfighter
- How will we achieve C2 Harmonization?
 - MAGTF C2 Transition Task Force
 - Integration of 50+ PORs into a single USMC C2 Portfolio
- Endstate of C2 Harmonization
 - A <u>strategy</u> to harmonize all aspects of command and control concepts, requirements, training, and doctrine.
 - A <u>process</u> to provide governance over the C2 community to ensure that we meet the objectives of the strategy across the enterprise
 - A <u>system</u> that will provide common, modular, and scalable material solutions from the lowest tactical level across the MAGTF at all echelons



C2 Harmonization Joint & MAGTF C2 Migration



2007

JOINT

Global C2 System (GCCS)

GROUND

C2 Personal Computer (C2PC)
Tactical Combat System (TCO)
Advanced Field Artillery Tactical
Data System (AFATDS)

AIR

Marine Air C2 System (MACCS) FoS Tactical Air Operations Module (TAOM)

Tactical Air Command Center (TACC)

Direct Air Support Center (DASC)
Air Traffic Control (ATC)

LOG

Global Combat Service Support System (GCSS-MC) FoS Asset Tracking Logistics and Supply System (ATLSS) Logistics Automated Info System (LOGAIS)

INTEL

Intel Analysis System (IAS) FoS Intel Ops Workstation (IOW) Intel-Operations Server (IOS) 2010

JOINT

Net-Enable Command Capability (NECC)

GROUND

Combat Operations Center (COC)/Unit Operations Center (UOC) Joint Tactical Common Operational Picture Workstation (JTCW) AFATDS

AIR

Common Aviation C2 System (CAC2S)

LOG

GCSS-MC

INTEL

IAS FoS/Distributed. Common Ground/Surface System (DCGS)-MC 2015

JOINT NECC

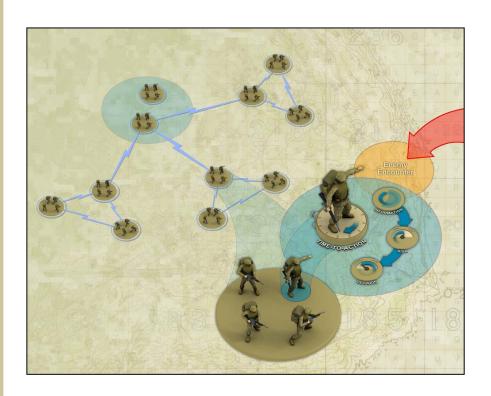
MAGTF C2
COC
JTCW
CAC2S
GCSS-MC
DCGS-MC
AFATDS



Distributed Operations...



- Used by the commander when the situation dictates
- Intentional dispersion of forces to expand area of influence
- Greater opportunity to identify and exploit enemy weaknesses
- Interdependent, small-unit actions with a common goal
- Increased access to fires (artillery, close air support, etc.)
- Can "re-aggregate" to gain a tactical advantage
- Rapid, decentralized decisionmaking by small unit leaders
- Force protection from the dispersion of forces



A more lethal, agile, and survivable force







DO

Implementatio Manning (M&RA)





Experimentation (MCWI) **n**

Sea Viking 06 (Phase 1 of DO Experimentation):

- Nov 05: LOE-1 (Platoon from 1/3)
- May 06: LOE-2 (Platoon from 1/5
- Oct 06: AWE (1/5 and 31st MEU)
- Squad Fires LOE (Summer '07)
- DO Logistics LOE/Wargame (Fall '07)
- Rifle Company and below C2/ISR LOE (Summer'08)

- Established benchmarks to improve unit stabilization dates in order to:
 - Ensure key personnel availability
 - Maximize military schools attendance
 - Enable participation in full pre-deployment training program
- Improved infantry battalion stabilization from D-90 to D-150 for all deploying battalions .
- Universal stabilization goal date of D-180 for all deploying infantry battalions (OIF/OEF/MEU) NLT Jan 08.
- TECOM's structure increase in support 202K end strength increase is ongoing and consists of ~160 billets at SOI(s).

Training LEGIMAN

- Infantry Batsios Enhancement Period Program (IBEPP) establishes a baseline in small unit leader development
 - Train the Trainer (T3)
 - Tactical Small Unit Leaders Course (TSULC)
 - Updated Course Curricula
- Equipment Upgrades at School House
- Updated Training Packages

Equipping

- Rapid procurement and fielding of additive Infantry Battalion T/E equipment may have negative impact on facilities.
- Currently exploring mitigation options IRT facilities impacts at the unit level. (e.g., containerization/ "platoon in a box").
- Currently lack Infantry Battalion T/E equipment fielding plan, particularly as it relates to IBEPP-designated battalions (e.g., 1/5 and 1/9 and follow-on battalions).
- Need to publish updated equipment fielding plan linking quantities of additive T/E equipment with units designated to receive the equipment.
- Current OpTempo precludes timely sourcing of additive T/E equipment to IBEPP.







DO Implementatio





- NRAC Lightening The Load Study
 - Assessing the combat load carried by today's Marine
 - Squad as a "system"
 - Examining changes in operations, logistics, and training to reduce combat load without an unacceptable risk to combat effectiveness, safety, or tactics
- DO Front End Analysis (FEA)
 - Comprehensive analysis of the capabilities needed to execute DO across the MAGTF.
 - Identify Gaps
 - Identify capabilities requiring migration to lower levels
 - Identify associated "costs" across DOTMLPF
 - Determine what is feasible



Who Will We Fight: Hybrids





"Our challenge in this new century is a difficult one. It's really to prepare to defend our nation against the unknown, the uncertain and what we have to understand will be the unexpected." SecDef D. H. Rumsfeld



Modern Challenges to Access



- Political: Even long standing allies may refuse US access
- Geographic: Likely adversaries do not have assailable overland borders but have exploitable littorals
- A large number of state/non-state actors use anti-access weapons:
 - Short-range ASCM
 - Small boats
 - MANPADS
 - IEDs / Mines
 - RPG
- A very small number of nations have high anti-access systems:
 - Long-range and short-range ASCM
 - Long-range Land Attack Cruise Missiles
 - Integrated air and missile defense weapons
 - Submarines and UUV
 - USV
 - Mines

MOST LIKELY

- The challenge that will continually characterize our operating environment.
- Must be capable of dealing with it on a routine basis by forward-postured, multipurpose forces.

MOST DANGEROUS

- The threat we will face if and when major interstate conflict erupts.
- Will require a comprehensive, combined-arms neutralization of enemy capability.



National Defense Strategy



- U.S. preeminence in traditional forms of warfare drives our adversaries toward irregular, catastrophic and disruptive methods
- The strategic environment is uncertain, with a variety of potential challenges posed by:
 - Rising potential peer competitors
 - Failing or failed states that undermine regional stability and threaten our interests
 - Non-state actors who seek to undermine legitimate governments
- Countering these challenges calls for more widely dispersed forces that can:
 - Provide increased forward presence
 - Conduct security cooperation with an expanding set of international partners
 - Act swiftly to preempt non-traditional threats
 - Globally respond to crises in spite of challenges to access



The Maritime Strategy Strategic Concept



- There is a global system critical to the prosperity of the American people and the greater global community.
 - The system is subject to a spectrum of disruption from major war to natural disasters

Maritime forces:

- Play a unique and critical role in preventing and mitigating disruptive shocks to the new global system
- Foster relationships that help build confidence in that new system
- Enforce Rule of Law for the Oceans
- Provide layered defense of the homeland
- Provide credible combat power to win our nation's wars



Naval Operations Concept (NOC)



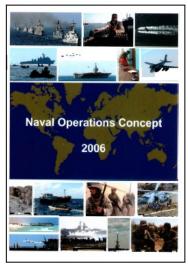
- Published in September 2006
- "The challenge for the Navy and Marine Corps today is to remain capable of traditional naval missions while simultaneously enhancing our ability to conduct non-traditional missions..."

Traditional Naval Missions

- Forward Naval Presence
- Crisis Response
- Expeditionary Power Projection
- Sea Control
- Deterrence

Non-traditional Naval Missions

- Maritime Security Operations
- Security Cooperation
- Civil-Military Operations
- Counterinsurgency (COIN)
- Counterterrorism
- Counter-proliferation
- Air and Missile Defense
- Information Operations



Methods

- Globally Networked Operations
- Distributed Operations
- Adaptive Force Packaging
- Aggregate, Disaggregate & Reaggregate
- Cross Fleet Standardization
- Task Focused Training
- Cultural Awareness
- Sea Basing
- Building Partner Capacity





Key MCCDC Points of Contact



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